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CAPITAL BUDGET

AND

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

1973 - 1974

TO

1993 - 1994

LANDIS
NORTH CAROLINA

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CAPITAL BUDGET/PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM - LANDIS, NORTH CAROLINA

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This report represents the third annual update of the Capital Budget and Public Improvements Program for the Town of Landis. Beginning in 1964 with the formation of a planning board and publication of a land development plan, the town has continued a program of comprehensive planning which would be enviable for a municipality of much larger size. This program is evidence of the progressive and far-sighted aldermen and planning board members who have directed the growth of Landis over the years.

Over the ten year period from 1960 to 1970 the population of Landis increased some 30% including a major annexation in 1965. During the same period of time the number of housing units increased approximately 47%. Landis is now the third largest town in the county with a population of 2,297 according to the 1970 census. The township in which it is located is one of the most rapidly growing in the county and it is just north of Kannapolis, the largest unincorporated urban area in North Carolina.

This rapid growth along with the generally inflated economy are making severe impact on municipal government. The demand for services is rising and so is the cost of providing the services. The goals outlined in the Landis land development plan and previous public improvements programs remain valid but day to day operating requirements and emergency situations in community facilities require the shifting of priorities and readjustment of target dates for many projects.

It has been the intent of the capital budget process over the years to provide a relatively stable framework of known recurring requirements within which these necessary changes can be made without seriously

deteriorating the posture of the community with respect to the desired quality of service delivery. There is basic documentation and a more complete description of facilities and goals available in reports which have been published previously. It is not proposed to repeat that information in this report but to make this a working document for the administrators and officials who are responsible for the actual implementation of the objectives stated therein.

PURPOSE

PURPOSE

The Capital Budget and Public Improvements Program are intended to provide a vehicle through which the Town of Landis can most economically relate public expenditures to a long range plan for necessary and desirable public improvements and make the most effective utilization of the fiscal resources available.

In contrast to the annual budget which is concerned on a day-to-day basis with the normal operating functions and maintenance of personnel, materials and supplies, the capital budget is based on a six year time period and involves those projects and major items of expense which are encountered less frequently and tend to have a long range effect on the ability of the town to respond to public need. The public improvements program is an extended forcast of priority items required for implementation of the comprehensive plan over the subsequent 15 year period. The first year of the capital budget should be included in the town's annual budget and the entire document revised annually. In this manner a continuous process is established so that the advance planning of projects and major expenditures by each operating department is coordinated with the financial resources of Landis. With each annual revision another fiscal year is added thus retaining intact the six year capital budget period. Each project will be re-evaluated and its priority examined annually which should insure the necessary revision of scheduled projects and the inclusion or elimination of others from the public improvements program as experience and circumstances dictate.

Some of the benefits to be derived from the use of this planning process are:

(1) It helps to avoid the crises which result from the failure to expand, repair, or add needed municipal services.

(2) It makes possible the more even scheduling of tax rates so that it would not become necessary to raise taxes inordinately within a single year.

(3) It enables the town to make better use of its borrowing power through bond programs and to more evenly distribute the cost of providing services and facilities between the tax payers of today and tomorrow.

(4) It allows the town to better evaluate the needs and preferences of its citizens and to apply more reliable criteria to investment decisions to insure that more rational decisions are made between competing objectives.

(5) The process allows the town to compare needed facilities, anticipate their operating costs and reduce the long term expense of major projects through such steps as the advanced acquisition of land.

In short, the capital budget and public improvements program will insure that the community's resources are directed toward achieving acknowledged goals and the long range improvement of the level of municipal service.

METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

In establishing a capital budget for Landis the Planning Board addressed itself first to an analysis of the Landis municipal budgets for past years to determine the sources and trends in revenues and to examine the rate of investment in capital expenditures. Total budget amounts for the fiscal year 1966-1967 through fiscal year 1972-73 are shown in Table 1 with the amount of each year's budget which was expended for capital expense items and the debt service payment for each year. For the purpose of this budget analysis capital expense items were defined as they were subsequently in the questionnaire which went to the administrators of each operating department--"Capital expenditures or projects are considered to be those which have a long and useful life, are a single and non-recurring cost or are a single item costing $1,000 or more."

Capital Investment Patterns

Over this seven year period Landis capital expenditures have averaged $52,954 out of an average annual budget of $503,234 which means that Landis is investing a little over 10% of its budget in capital improvements. During the same time period, debt service payments have averaged $50,358 (about 10% of total budget) while the amount spent for normal operating expenses has averaged $399,921, or almost 80% of the total budget.

The stability of this proportion over the years would seem to indicate that the figures have enough validity to be used as guidelines in projecting future budget construction. A look at the types of projects

LANDIS BUDGET ANALYSIS

1966 - 1973

TABLE 1

Fiscal Year	Total Budget	Operating Expense	% of Total	Capital Expenditures	% of Total	Debt Service	% of Total
1966-67	$345,280	$267,043	78%	$24,674	7%	$53,563	15%
1967-68	$399,625	$311,072	78%	$36,400	9%	$52,153	13%
1968-69	$455,864	$334,520	74%	$70,500	15%	$50,844	11%
1969-70	$555,442	$463,973	84%	$37,235	6%	$54,234	9%
1970-71	$527,103	$411,879	79%	$67,000	12%	$48,224	9%
1971-72	$608,824	$471,910	77%	$89,000	15%	$47,914	8%
1972-73	$630,500	$539,056	85%	$45,870	7%	$45,574	7%

Source: Landis Municipal Budgets

that have been involved in this capital investment indicates that Landis has been working toward the goals outlined in the 1968 public improvements program through the years. Among the projects mentioned in the public improvements program which have already been accomplished are:

(1) An engineering study for improvements to the Landis water system.

(2) Establishment of an annual program for systematic replacement of inadequate water lines.

(3) Acquisition of additional sanitation department vehicles.

(4) Establishment of a capital reserve fund for replacement of fire trucks.

(5) Purchase of a line truck for the light department.

This rate of public investment in the capital budget should be sufficient to allow the community to meet its long range plan requirements during the planning period provided it is continued under the formal structure of the capital improvements budget.

Source of Revenue

By far the largest source of revenue for Landis is its wholly owned electrical system for which Landis purchases power at wholesale rates from Duke Power Company. As Table 2 indicates, the light fund has provided over half of all revenue over the past seven years. General revenues which include tax revenue, penalties, fees, refunds, and other sources have contributed around 1/5 of the total revenue over the years and this amount has increased steadily since it directly reflects increases in personal and real property valuations in Landis. Powell Bill funds are limited by statute (N.C. G.S. 136-41.3) to be expended only for

LANDIS SOURCE OF REVENUE

1966 - 1973

TABLE 2

Fiscal Year	General	%	ABC	%	Powell Bill	%	Light Fund	%	Water & Sewer Fund	%	Total Revenue
1966-67	$ 57,863	17%	$17,640	5%	$ 8,740	3%	$180,122	52%	$ 80,915	23%	$345,280
1967-68	$ 86,771	22%	$17,640	4%	$10,768	3%	$202,736	51%	$ 81,710	20%	$399,625
1968-69	$104,820	25%	$16,800	3%	$11,517	2%	$229,657	52%	$ 76,262	18%	$439,056
1969-70	$111,600	23%	$18,800	4%	$12,800	3%	$250,350	53%	$ 82,075	17%	$475,625
1970-71	$129,451	25%	$17,056	4%	$13,250	3%	$260,200	51%	$ 89,600	17%	$509,557
1971-72	$143,725	25%	$15,960	2%	$14,500	2%	$294,750	52%	$105,100	18%	$574,035
1972-73	$148,179	24%	$14,717	2%	$25,000	4%	$331,100	53%	$107,825	17%	$626,821

Source: Landis Municipal Budgets

the purpose of the maintenance, construction, or improvement of streets within the town limits, but the other sources are not limited as to the purposes for which the revenue may be used. In preparing Table 2, inter-fund transfers of revenue were restored to the original source where such transfers were indicated in the annual budget.

Selection of Projects

The amount of money available for spending is almost always exceeded by the cost of desired purchases so that desire must eventually be tempered by reality. The Landis public improvements program provides the basic structure of projects justifiable by need or recommended level of service for the years beyond the six year period of the capital budget. After a preliminary screening of the public improvements program by the Landis Planning Board, the administrator of each operating department was asked to submit a priority schedule of capital projects which would be required by his department over the six year fiscal period from fiscal year 1973-1974 through fiscal year 1978-1979. Cost estimates were prepared for each project through conferences with the town manager, the department heads, and the planner-in-charge. Planning was not sufficiently advanced to have a professional estimate of cost on some projects, but such factors as engineering cost, land acquisition cost, cost of construction and necessary corollary equipment as well as the coordination of function and expense between departments were examined to provide as accurate a picture as possible of the ultimate expense involved in each project.

An overall priority listing was established from the revised project list and finally each project was assigned a position in the capital

budget period based on recommendations from the town manager and the various department heads.

The projects recommended by department heads for the years from fiscal years 1979-1980 through 1993-1994 were included in the updated public improvements program. It is difficult to be specific with any degree of accuracy in outlining major expenditures over such an extended time period. Therefore, cost estimates and definite fiscal year requirements were avoided in favor of a more flexible format to provide a framework on which to build the more detailed capital budgets for these years.

FINANCING THE CAPITAL BUDGET

FINANCING THE CAPITAL BUDGET

Current Revenue

It is a policy of the Town of Landis to finance its administration as far as possible on a pay-as-you-go basis. The town has been able to afford to do this in the past in a large degree due to the income from its electric utility and through periodic re-examination of the income/expense ratio of the less lucrative departments. The income to this town has increased regularly over the years and all indications are that it will continue to do so. The rate of increase has fluctuated and these irregularities may be attributed to the general state of the economy of the region and to a lesser degree to that of the nation. There is no reason to believe that Landis' sound fiscal posture will deteriorate, and a major purpose of the capital budget is to insure that this posture remains intact. Based upon past experience, it is safe to estimate that at least 10% of current revenue will be available for capital expense items through the capital budget period with surplus over annual requirements being reserved to accumulate toward defraying the expense of larger projects in the future.

General Obligation Bonds

Of course there are limits to the ability of the current funding policy to cope with the requirements of capital outlay, and when long term financing of a project is required, it becomes necessary to sell bonds. The amount of current revenue available is still a vital factor since it is from this source that debt service payments must be made.

The recommended method for bond financing is through the sale of general obligation bonds which are so called because they are pledged against the tax base of the community. General obligation bonds are used because they carry a lower rate of interest than revenue bonds which depend upon the general revenue of the utility involved and because of the limitations placed on the use of revenue bonds.

North Carolina municipalities are limited by statute as to the amount of bonded indebtedness they may incur. At the present time the ratio of bonded indebtedness to total assessed property valuation within the town must not exceed 8% for all bonds except those issued for water, electric, and gas purposes. Due to the legislation passed by the General Assembly in 1971, the limitation will be based on appraised value rather than assessed value after July 1, 1973. The North Carolina Local Government Commission keeps the records of bond issues and limitation ratios. A municipality must have the approval of the Commission prior to issuing bonds for any reason.

Landis has issued bonds in the past. The annual payments required to retire that debt along with the amount of bonds outstanding which are subject to the 8% limitation are shown in Table 3.

Landis' total assessed property valuation for 1972 was $13,735,600. The 1972 valuation was used to compute the theoretical debt limit for Landis during the period from fiscal year 1973-1974 through fiscal year 1978-1979 assuming no increase in total valuation for the period. The results of this computation are shown in Table 4. The debt limit expands as the previously issued bonds are retired. Normal increases in property valuation would additionally improve the limitation figure.

LANDIS

TABLE 3 ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS AND DEBT LIMITATIONS
1970 - 1987

Annual Requirements		Outstanding Principal At Beginning of Fiscal Year
Fiscal Year	Principal and Interest	Subject to Statutory Limitation
70-71	$ 48,224.00	$306,133.38
71-72	47,914.00	285,733.38
72-73	45,574.00	264,666.71
73-74	45,229.00	245,333.37
74-75	44,854.00	225,333.36
75-76	43,674.00	204,666.69
76-77	42,514.00	184,000.02
77-78	42,422.00	163,333.35
78-79	41,300.00	142,000.01
79-80	40,178.00	120,666.68
80-81	39,027.00	99,333.34
81-82	34,876.00	78,000.00
82-83	33,603.00	48,000.00
83-84	17,330.00	18,000.00
84-85	5,180.00	3,000.00
85-86	2,080.00	.00
86-87	2,040.00	.00
TOTAL	$576,019.00	

Source: Local Government Commission, Raleigh, N. C.

LANDIS STATUTORY BONDING LIMITATION
FOR CAPITAL BUDGET PERIOD

TABLE 4

Fiscal Year	Amount of Bonds Outstanding Subject to Statutory Limitation	Available Debt Limit*
1973-74	$245,333	$1,752,572
1974-75	225,333	1,772,572
1975-76	204,666	1,793,239
1976-77	184,000	1,813,905
1977-78	163,333	1,834,572
1978-79	142,000	1,855,905

*Computation based on 1972 assessed valuation assuming no increase for budget period

The Local Government Commission is explicit in warning municipalities against using the 8% limitation in determining their capability for amortizing indebtedness. It has been suggested that small towns could feasibly accommodate an obligation of up to 12% of total assessed valuation to include all bonds. If this economic limitation is used as a yardstick for Landis against the 1972 valuation of $13,7356,600, the practical limit for Landis debt is $1,648,272.

Other Sources of Revenue

State and federal assistance is potentially available for some of the projects which will be required by the Town of Landis over the period of the public improvements program. The manner in which this assistance is available has changed drastically since the publication of the capital budget for the last fiscal year.

The first major change was the passage of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (general purpose revenue sharing) which provides funds directly to states and municipalities from the federal government. The use of these funds is basically limited to priority expenditures as defined in the act which are:

> "(1) ordinary and necessary maintenance and operating expenses for--
> (A) public safety (including law enforcement, fire protection, and building code enforcement),
> (B) environmental protection (including sewage disposal, sanitation, and pollution abatement),
> (C) public transportation (including transit systems and streets and roads),
> (D) health,
> (E) recreation,
> (F) libraries,
> (G) social services for the poor or aged, and
> (H) financial administration; and
> (2) ordinary and necessary capital expenditures authorized by law."

The funds may not be used as local matching funds for federal grants according to the language of the bill. At the present time certain other uses of these funds are being challenged in court cases and it remains to be seen whether the intent of the original legislation to provide "no strings" money to the municipalities will be upheld.

The Town of Landis has lodged an official complaint with the Treasury Department to determine if the amounts it has received are based on the correct data. It appears that there may have been some error in the computation of Landis' share. Until this situation is resolved and some reliable forecast of future fund expectations can be made, it would be premature to include these funds in future revenue projects. If the present computations are correct, indications are that the annual income from this source would be less than 4% of the average total revenues from all sources over the past seven years.

The second major change was the community development revenue sharing concept which appeared as proposed legislation in Congress in the fall of 1972. This proposed legislation would replace the categorical grant process as administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development with a block grant thereby returning funds and the decision-making power on the expenditure of those funds to local elected governing bodies. This legislation has not passed at this time and is not expected to become effective until July 1, 1974 when passed. It is therefore not included as a source for the purposes of this report.

Since Landis' application for funds to increase the capacity of its water treatment plant under the HUD water and sewer facilities grant program was turned down, it appears that local funds must be relied upon for this project unless state assistance can be obtained. In May, 1972

the voters of North Carolina passed a clean water bond referendum to provide communities with assistance in constructing water and waste water treatment facilities. At this point, Landis is having the consulting engineer reevaluate the project to determine if changes can be made to allow expansion of the present facility at a moderate cost. State funds are possibly available for this project and if so will be utilized to reduce local cost.

Summary

A summary of projected capital budget costs for fiscal year 1973-74 to 1978-79 and the recommended sources of revenue is shown in Table 5. Current revenue and capital reserve funds should be sufficient to fund all capital projects scheduled for this period. General purpose revenue sharing funds in the amounts which become available could reduce the drain on current revenue proportionally. No bond funds are indicated at this time pending completion of engineering proposals for the needed water expansion program which will have priority. General obligation bonds are a potential source for funding this major project since the bonding capacity of Landis is steadily increasing. Subsequent revisions of the capital budget will reflect these resources as project plans become available.

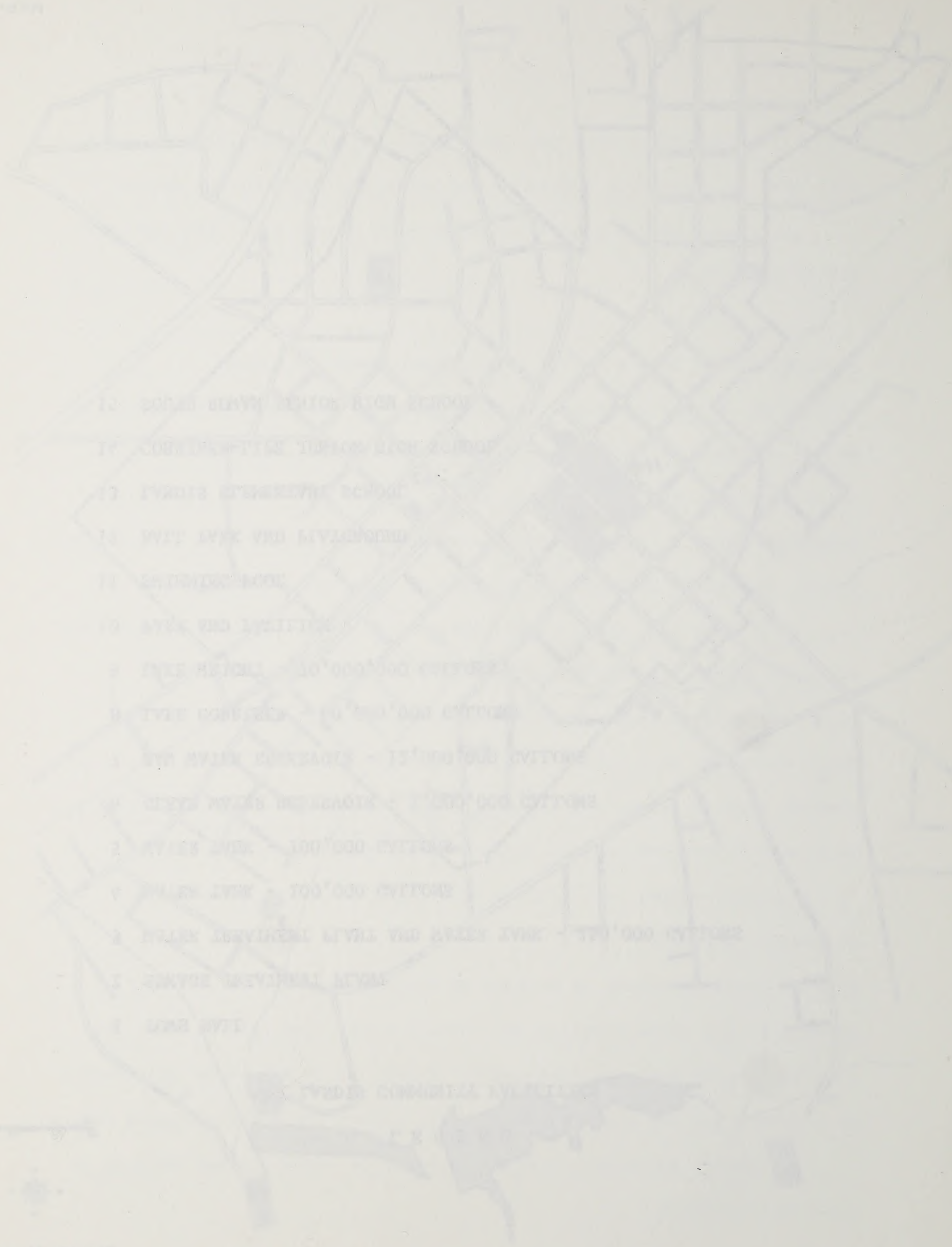
SUMMARY OF PROJECTED COSTS AND SOURCE OF REVENUE BY FISCAL YEAR

TABLE 5

Fiscal Year	Revenue Source	Projected Cost	Total
1973-74	Current Revenue	$74,400	$ 74,400
1974-75	Current Revenue	74,500	74,500
1975-76	Current Revenue	38,500	38,500
1976-77	Current Revenue	35,500	35,500
1977-78	Current Revenue	21,500	31,500
1978-79	Current Revenue	31,500	
	Capital Reserve Fund	25,000	56,500

Six Year Total Cost	
Current Revenue	$285,900
Capital Reserve Fund	25,000
	$310,900

COMMUNITY FACILITIES



L E G E N D

LANDIS COMMUNITY FACILITIES

1 TOWN HALL

2 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

3 WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND WATER TANK - 250,000 GALLONS

4 WATER TANK - 100,000 GALLONS

5 WATER TANK - 100,000 GALLONS

6 CLEAR WATER RESERVOIR - 1,000,000 GALLONS

7 RAW WATER RESERVOIR - 12,000,000 GALLONS

8 LAKE CORRIHER - 60,000,000 GALLONS

9 LAKE WRIGHT - 70,000,000 GALLONS

10 PARK AND PAVILION

11 SWIMMING POOL

12 BALL PARK AND PLAYGROUND

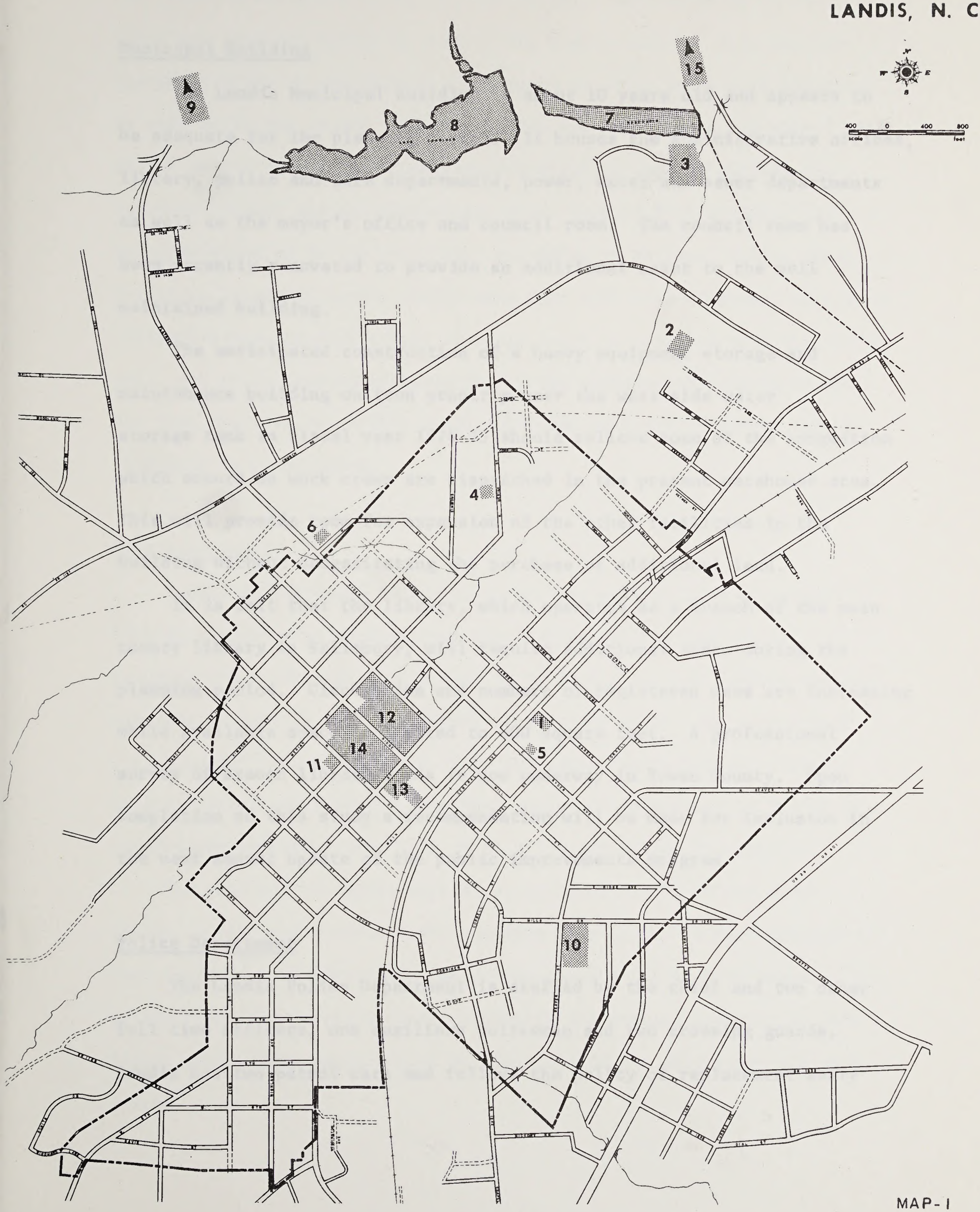
13 LANDIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

14 CORRIHER-LIPE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

15 SOUTH ROWAN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

LANDIS, N. C.



MAP-1

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Municipal Building

The Landis Municipal Building is about 10 years old and appears to be adequate for the planning period. It houses the administrative offices, library, police and fire departments, power, water and sewer departments as well as the mayor's office and council room. The council room has been recently renovated to provide an additional asset to the well maintained building.

The anticipated construction of a heavy equipment storage and maintenance building on town property near the west side water storage tank in fiscal year 1974-75 should relieve some of the congestion which occurs as work crews are dispatched in the present warehouse area. This will provide room for expansion of the other facilities in the building without necessitating the purchase of additional land.

It is felt that the library, which operates as a branch of the main county library in Salisbury, will require additional space during the planning period. Circulation and numbers of registered uses are increasing while available space is limited to 800 square feet. A professional survey of branch library needs is now underway in Rowan County. Upon completion of this study a recommendation will be made for inclusion in the next annual update of the public improvements program.

Police Department

The Landis Police Department is staffed by the chief and two other full time officers, one auxiliary policeman and two crossing guards. Landis has two patrol cars and follows the policy of replacement every

two years as reflected in the capital budget. Approximately 70,000 miles per year are driven on duty by the Landis police. This includes necessary trips to the nearest confinement facility in North Kannapolis as well as to the county jail, courthouse and hospital in Salisbury. The Landis police also patrol town property which is located outside the corporate limits and are frequently called upon to back up other law enforcement units in the vicinity. According to National Police Administration Standards Landis should have four full time officers. With four officers a more equitable work schedule could be arranged than the present one. New state personnel standards for law enforcement have increased the time required to qualify a job applicant so early consideration of this need is recommended.

Fire Department

Landis is fortunate in having an active, well trained volunteer fire department with an excellent low loss record and impressive response time. Present town policy is to fund a capital reserve account annually to provide for replacement of a pumper within the twenty year rating period used by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau. Target date for replacement of the 1964 Ford pumper is in advance of the 20 year requirement in fiscal year 1978-79 to allow scheduling flexibility.

The town's fire rating is limited by inadequacies of the water system, specifically reserve for required fire flow. It was anticipated that federal grant assistance would have enabled the town to begin construction for increased water treatment and storage capacity by this fiscal year. This project will be discussed in the section on the water system.

At the present time there is no emergency power supply for the municipal building. In case of an electrical outage due to storm or accident there is no power for the fire alarm, police and fire radios and for lighting. A 25 KVA power generator with an automatic tripping device would provide the necessary electricity for the operation of these units in such an emergency. This item has been included in the capital budget for fiscal year 1975-76.

Water System

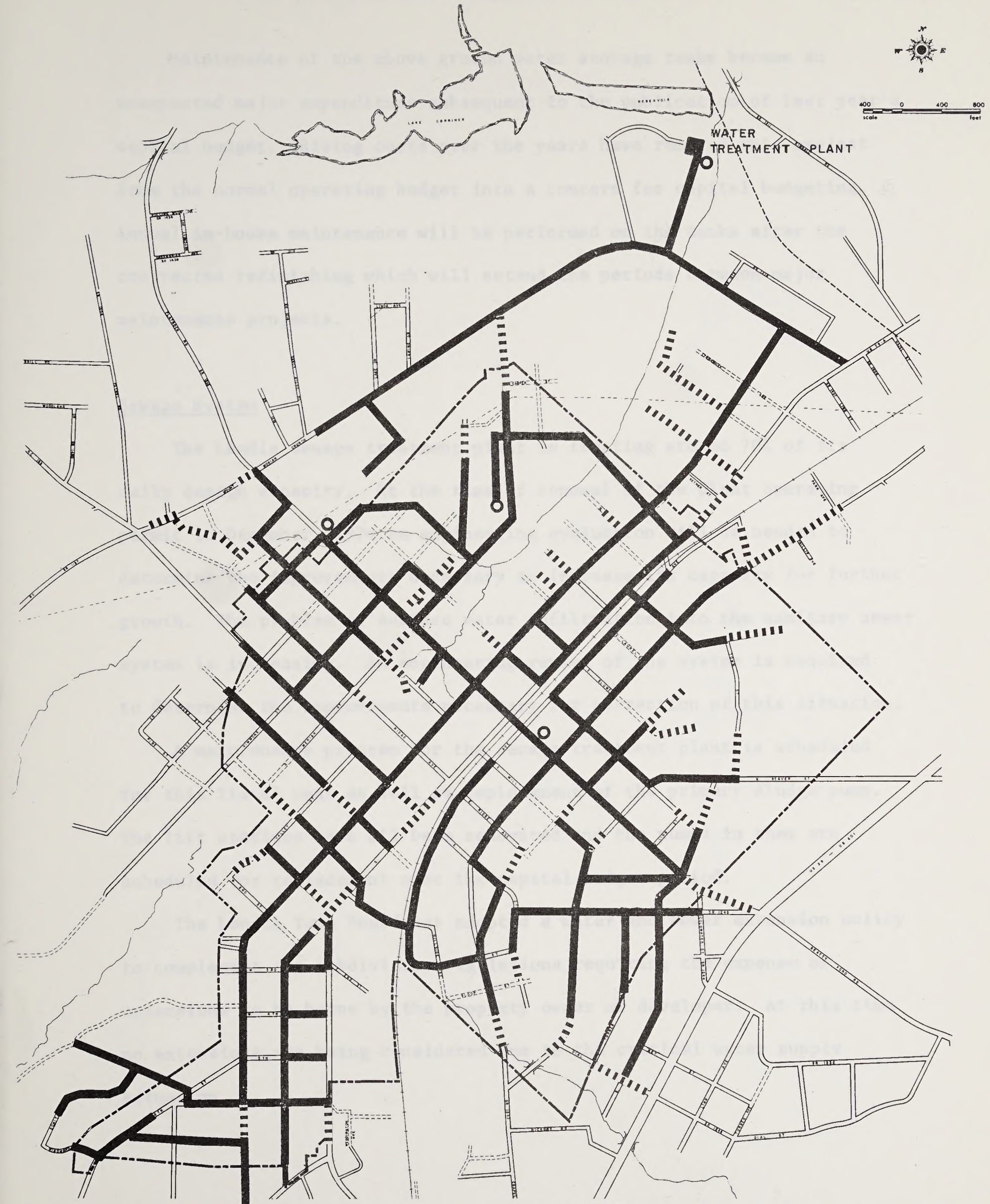
The Landis water treatment plant is inadequate to supply the demands of the town. The plant has been consistently operated over its designed capacity for several years. On peak water use days it is barely possible to produce enough water to meet the demand leaving no reserve for fire protection purposes.

Landis has made improvements to its raw water reservoirs to increase their capacity and is continuing a program to upgrade the distribution system on an annual basis. The major priority remains increased treatment capacity or increased treated water capacity as an interim measure.

The consulting engineers for Landis prepared the plans and proposal to increase the treatment plant capacity but this project was beyond the capabilities of the town without federal grant assistance. They are now preparing a proposal for an increase in treated water storage until such time as the plant expansion can be re-evaluated. Landis is reserving its bonding capacity to be used for this effort which is vital to the health, safety and welfare of its citizens.

EXISTING WATER SYSTEM

LANDIS, N. C.



MAP-2

Maintenance of the above ground water storage tanks became an unexpected major expenditure subsequent to the publication of last year's capital budget. Rising costs over the years have removed this project from the normal operating budget into a concern for capital budgeting. Annual in-house maintenance will be performed on the tanks after the contracted refinishing which will extend the periods between major maintenance projects.

Sewage System

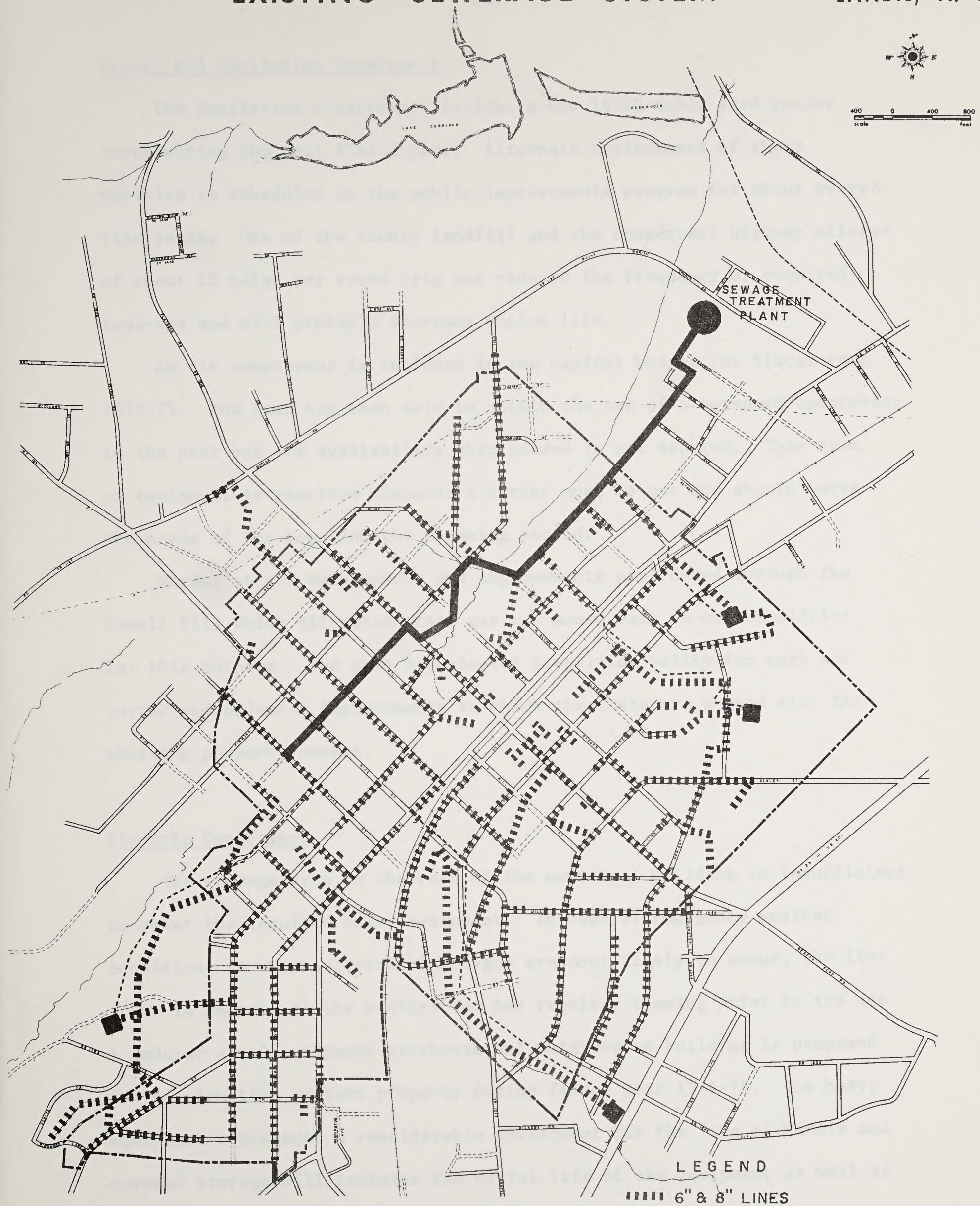
The Landis sewage treatment plant is treating around 70% of its daily design capacity. At the time of renewal of the plant operating permit in December, 1974 an engineering evaluation will be needed to determine the improvements necessary to increase its capacity for further growth. The problem of surface water infiltration into the sanitary sewer system is increasing. An engineering review of the system is required to determine the improvements necessary for correction of this situation.

A maintenance program for the sewage treatment plant is scheduled for this fiscal year as well as replacement of the primary sludge pump. The lift stations have all been renovated and the pumps in them are scheduled for replacement over the capital budget period.

The Landis Town Board has adopted a water and sewer extension policy to complement its subdivision regulations requiring the expense of extensions to be borne by the property owner or developer. At this time no extensions are being considered due to the critical water supply situation.

EXISTING SEWERAGE SYSTEM

LANDIS, N. C.



MAP-3

Street and Sanitation Department

The Sanitation Department requires a new 18-20 cubic yard packer truck during the next fiscal year. Alternate replacement of these vehicles is scheduled in the public improvements program for about every five years. Use of the county landfill and the consequent highway mileage of about 10 miles per round trip has reduced the frequency of required tune-ups and will probably increase engine life.

An air compressor is included in the capital budget for fiscal year 1974-75. The town has been able to obtain the use of a borrowed compressor in the past but its availability when needed is not assured. This item of equipment is required whenever a street must be cut and should serve the needs of the town for the planning period.

Normal street maintenance and improvements are funded through the Powell Bill which allocates state gas tax money back to municipalities for this purpose. The town has adopted a petition policy for curb and gutter and sidewalk improvements in which the costs are shared with the abutting property owners.

Electric Department

The storage area to the rear of the municipal building is insufficient to cover the required heavy equipment. In case of emergency weather conditions in which electrical outages are most likely to occur, the line truck is exposed to the weather and has required thawing prior to its use. A modular steel equipment warehouse and maintenance building is proposed for construction on town property during fiscal year 1974-75. The heavy equipment represents a considerable investment for the Town of Landis and covered storage will increase the useful life of the equipment as well as reduce maintenance costs.

UNPAVED STREETS

LANDIS, N. C.

N
E
S
W
400 0 400 800
scale
feet
LAKE CORRINER
RESERVOIR
MOUNT MORIAH CHURCH RD
SR 1197
N. BEAVER ST
US 29 — US 601
BEATTY FORD RD
E. MILLS DR
SR 1246
E. RIDGE AVE
E. CORRINER ST
DIAL ST
WEDDINGTON AVE
W. 3RD ST
W. 4TH ST
5TH ST
W. 6TH ST
HIGHLAND AVE
ZION
DAVIS ST
LINDA AVE
LAKE DR
N. MERIAN ST
KIMMONS ST
W. BLUME ST
W. GARDEN ST
W. RYDER
W. MILL
VALLEY ST
W. RIDGE
MERIAN
RICE ST
HOKE
ZION
MAIN ST
ROUND ST
N. TAYLOR ST
NORTH LIMITS ST
E. TAYLOR
E. LAUREL ST
E. BLUME
E. GARDEN
CORRELL
RYDER AVE
N. LINN ST
N. UPRIGHT
PARK AVE
REYNER ST
CENTRAL AVE
CHAPEL
E. RIDGE AVE
E. RICE ST
COLDWATER ST
SR 1244
SR 1236
TURNER AVE
LINN AVE
SR 1242
PINE ST
VANCE ST
S. DEAL ST

Voltage regulators for the system are proposed in fiscal year 1974-75 and fiscal year 1975-76. This improvement will increase the quality of service to customers of the Landis system by preventing surges and voltage drops during periods when electricity demand fluctuates.

Recreation

Landis is increasing its park area to include the land along the Central Avenue and Main Street. Two historical buildings are being moved to the area near the old Southern Railway depot and will be restored as museums. The first Landis jail and post office will be preserved through this renovation. The area will be included for special study in the Community Appearance Program for fiscal year 1973-74.

Education

The county Board of Education has scheduled Corriher-Lipe school for expansion into a full junior high school status beginning in fiscal year 1976-77. The present eighth grade facility would be renovated for use as an elementary plant. This program will require no expenditure of funds on the part of the Town of Landis.

LANDIS CAPITAL BUDGET

TABLE 6

LANDIS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BUDGET

Line Item Number		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total Estimated Cost Six-Year Period
	POLICE DEPARTMENT							
1	Patrol car		$ 4,000		$ 4,000		$ 4,000	$ 12,000
2	Radio equipment	$ 3,900						3,900
	Department Total	3,900	4,000		4,000		4,000	15,900
	FIRE DEPARTMENT							
3	Combination pumper						25,000 RF	25,000
4	25 KVA generator			$ 2,000				2,000
	Department Total			2,000			25,000	27,000
	WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENT							
5	Replace inadequate lines	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	$ 7,500	7,500	45,000
6	Remodel lift stations	4,000						4,000
7	Water tank maintenance	10,000						10,000
8	Loop dead-end lines		8,000					8,000
9	Lift station pump replacement	4,000		4,000		4,000		12,000
10	Sewage plant maintenance	8,000						8,000
11	Primary sludge pump	2,000						2,000
12	New booms for filter bed				4,000			4,000
	Department Total	35,500	15,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	7,500	93,000
	STREET & SANITATION DEPT.							
13	Packer truck	15,000						15,000
14	Street improvements	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	120,000
15	Air compressor		5,000					5,000
	Department Total	35,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	140,000
	LIGHT DEPARTMENT							
16	Voltage regulators		5,000	5,000				10,000
17	Equipment storage building		25,000					25,000
	Department Total		30,000	5,000				35,000
	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	$74,400	$74,500	$38,500	$35,500	$31,500	$56,500	$310,900

Source of funds unless otherwise indicated: Current Revenue

GO - General Obligation Bonds
RF - Capital Reserve Fund

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

Fiscal Years 1979-80 through 1993-94

Priority

Municipal Building

1. Re-evaluate space requirements for each of the functional operations in the building.
2. Implement recommendations of library study.

Police Department

1. Replace vehicle every two years.
2. Addition of required equipment and space for increased staff.

Fire Department

1. Replace pumper prior to fiscal year 1983-84.
2. Upgrade water system.
3. Evaluate space requirements.

Water Department

1. Increase storage capacity for treated water.
2. Increase production capacity of water treatment plant.
3. Continue elimination of dead end water lines.
4. Continue replacement of existing 2" water lines.
5. Schedule major maintenance for storage facilities.

Sewer Department

1. Eliminate surface water infiltration into sanitary sewer system.
2. Increase capacity of sewage treatment plant.
3. Review service areas with respect to drainage basin capabilities.
4. Continue replacement policy on pick-up trucks.

Priority — Street and Sanitation Department

1. Replace packer truck.

2. Implement recommendations in KANLACON Thoroughfare Study.

Electric Department

1. Replace line truck.

2. Replace 3/4 ton truck.

3. Implement system improvements as recommended by consultant engineer.